



## QUITS FRENCH WATERS

Rojevsky Gets Direct Orders From the Czar.

## TOGO IS SOUTH OF FORMOSA.

His Main Squadron Assembling in Readiness for the Russians—Indications That Admiral Kamimura May Soon Call at Manila—Japanese Consul There Has Cable Advice for Him.

Upon the request of France the Czar ordered Admiral Rojevsky to remove his fleet immediately from French territorial waters. Subsequently the French government was officially informed that the Russians sailed from Kamranh Bay Saturday. Their destination is unknown. The Japanese had secured indisputable evidence that the Russians were in Kamranh Bay and receiving supplies there.

Admiral Togo's main squadron will assemble south of Formosa, according to advice received by the Japanese consul at Manila. Vice Admiral Kamimura is apparently about to make a call at Manila, as the Japanese consul there has a cablegram from him.

The Russians in Manchuria are making a move northward toward Korea, evidently with the intention of trying to bar the Japanese from advancing on Vladivostok. The three Russian cruisers at the latter port are sailing about in front of the town when no Japanese warships are in sight.

## Czar's Orders Promptly Obeyed.

Paris (By Cable).—The French government has been officially informed that Vice Admiral Rojevsky's squadron left Kamranh Bay Saturday. The destination of the squadron is unknown. Officials here maintain that the gravity of the Franco-Japanese issue over neutrality has been considerably relieved by the vigorous measures which France adopted. Emperor Nicholas' orders to Vice Admiral Rojevsky to leave French waters are the direct result.

To have the Emperor give a decisive order, it is held here, signifies that such order must be obeyed, whereas Vice Admiral Rojevsky had exercised his personal discretion as to observing orders emanating from the Russian Admiralty concerning French waters off the coast of Madagascar.

The Journal des Debats publishes a long editorial article on the Franco-Japanese incident, which says:

"While Japan's anxiety is naturally great over the approach of the Russian squadron, yet Japanese public opinion seems to have been proof of too much emotion and sensitiveness. The facts concerning the presence of the Russian squadron in Kamranh Bay have not been exactly known and nothing indicated our intention to disregard known facts. Nevertheless, Japan shows great public effervescence. The Japanese press comments freely, and public meetings have been organized to denounce our supposed hostile attitude toward Japan. It is surprising that such things should occur in a country where one hardly expects to see street opinion substituted for diplomacy."

## Japs Have Dots on Russians.

Tokio (By Cable).—The Navy Department has issued the following statement of indisputable witnesses who personally observed and report as follows about the Russian second Pacific squadron in Kamranh Bay:

"Two cruisers, one with three masts and two funnels, of the Dmitri Donskoi class, the other with two masts and three funnels, were seen cruising outside of the harbor. To four-masted merchantmen and a one-funnel steamer were anchored outside the northern entrance of the harbor.

"Five vessels resembling battleships were anchored inside the harbor.

"Two battleships with two masts and three funnels, flying admirals' flags, were anchored inside the harbor.

"Six warships, anchored in single formation, lay outside the harbor, off its southern entrance.

"Heavy smoke was seen arising inside the harbor."

Although the report does not say so, it is believed that Read Admiral Rojevsky is using the harbor to clean his ships, to coal, adjust his torpedoes, clean his guns, prepare ammunition and receive fresh stores.

The Japanese newspapers continue their unfriendly comment of the French government over the Kamranh Bay incident, despite the efforts of the conservatives toward repression, pending the result of negotiations. Popular feeling is growing more intense. The government continues to withhold the correspondence with France regarding the affair.

## Guns Roar at Sea.

Saigon, French Cochinchina (By Cable).—The complete Russian fleet left Kamranh Bay April 22 at midday. At night heavy cannonading was heard out at sea. It is supposed the Russian fleet was engaged with a portion of the Japanese squadron.

Before the departure of the squadron Vice-Admiral Rojevsky visited Admiral Jonquieres.

No Russian officer or sailor landed from the fleet in Kamranh Bay. They had expected Nebogoff's detachment of the squadron to arrive at any moment.

The natives were highly pleased with the great rise in the price of provisions, owing to the Russian visit.

## Moors Attack Walled City.

Manila (By Cable).—The walled city of Jolo was attacked by Moros on April 9. They fired into the Officers' Club and dispersed those present at a ball which was in progress. On April 10 the secretary of Governor Scott was ambushed and killed within range of the sentries. A datto refugee from Borneo has organized the Moros who are defying the Americans. Gen. Leonard Wood has arrived at Jolo from Zamboanga, and given the Moros 10 days within which to surrender the refugee datto.

## NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

The Republicans of the First Congressional district of Indiana nominated Judge Foster to succeed James A. Hemenway, elected to the United States Senate.

In a cave-in at a coal mine on Herron Hill, in Pittsburgh, Thomas Fitzgerald, aged 14 years, was killed and two men fatally injured.

Frank J. McKinnon, apprentice seaman, was the second victim of cerebrospinal meningitis at the Naval Training Station at Newport.

The walled city of Jolo, in the Philippines, was attacked by Moros. The secretary of Governor Scott was ambushed and killed.

United States Commissioner Ridgeway, in New York, discharged three men who had a stolen United States bond for \$10,000.

Sam Vandenberghe blazed away into a charivari party near Lowell, Mich., wounding several of the crowd.

Charles Hollenbeck committed suicide in Johnstown, N. Y., by taking carbolic acid.

Nearly 10,000 immigrants arrived in New York. The total number of immigrants landed in New York during the month is 62,791, as against 42,447 landed during the corresponding period in April, 1904.

Application was made in the United States Court at Chicago for the appointment of a receiver for the Equitable Society and for the distribution of its surplus among the stockholders.

At Allentown, Pa., 20 Hungarian laborers, residing in a boarding-house, were rendered insensible by chloroform and were robbed of their savings of more than \$3,000.

A panic was narrowly averted among the hospital patients on Blackwell Island by the overturning of a pot of boiling wax and the ignition of the floor.

Three members of a gang of shoplifters from Chicago were sentenced to 11 months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$200 each in New York.

Prosecutor Keeler, of Cleveland, may try Mr. Chadwick for forgery charge. Doubt is expressed if she can be convicted of conspiracy if given a new trial.

A man who registered at the Hotel Hastings, in Brooklyn, as Henry Brenner, of Philadelphia, committed suicide by gas asphyxiation.

A woman and her two daughters were found dead in their home in New York, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas.

The handsome country home of Brutus J. Clay, minister to Switzerland, at Paris, Ky., was burned.

The Montana Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the District Supreme Court of Silver Bow County in the Minnie Haly case, Chief Justice Brantly dissenting. This decision favored Heinze.

Mrs. Florence Cunard, of London, formerly Miss Florence McFeeters, of Baltimore, obtained judgment in a Philadelphia court against her first husband, E. M. Padelford, for \$9,469.

The Cincinnati and Florida express on the Southern Railroad broke through a burning trestle near Rome, Ga. None of the passengers were injured.

George Gould, who killed Alonzo R. Hammond, of Chicago, whom he accused of alienating his wife's affections, was acquitted in Chicago.

Mme. Teetrazini, an Italian opera singer, had Signor Uriburu arrested in San Francisco on the charge of misappropriating her funds.

The snow along the Union Pacific is so deep that telegraph and telephone lines are down and traffic is impeded.

Dr. I. S. Wegand committed suicide in Denver, Col., because he had been indicted for illegal use of the mails.

A man who registered as George Burro, of Washington, was found asphyxiated in a New York hotel.

## Foreign.

The strike at the porcelain works at Limoges, France, has ended by the proprietors and workmen signing an agreement which includes the removal of the foreman of the Haviland factory, whose conduct mainly caused the trouble.

The central committee of the Russian journalists adopted resolutions of sympathy with the mother of Ivan Kalerief, condemned to death as the assassin of Grand Duke Sergius.

M. Delcasse has yielded to the entreaties of President Loubet, of France, and his cabinet associates, and consented to retain the position of minister of foreign affairs.

The Marchioness Pallavicini, Viscountess of Trent, Austria, committed suicide by shooting in the Cathedral of Milan during the Good Friday services.

Hedwig Niemann Raabe, a noted German actress, died in Berlin.

French orders have been given for the disarmament of the Russian cruiser Diana, which took refuge under one of the coast forts in August, 1904. She has undergone important repairs to essential portions of her machinery, which now will be handed over to the French authorities at Saigon, French Cochinchina.

The Italian Premier having promised to consider a scheme for arbitration of differences between the railroad men and the government, the strike of the former has about ended.

It is reported that General Maximovich has resigned the governorship of Warsaw owing to differences with the minister regarding Polish concessions.

The docks and warehouses of the German Nordsee Steamship Company at Bremen were destroyed by fire.

It is reported that M. Shipoff, president of the Moscow Zemstvo, will succeed M. Bouligin as Russian minister of the interior.

The Russian commission appointed to consider questions relating to peasant tenure of lands is of a reactionary make-up.

M. Paul Lessar, Russian minister to China, died from the effects of having his foot amputated.

In political circles in Sofia it is declared that if Crete should be annexed to Greece, the Kingdom of Bulgaria will immediately be declared.

## WERE TIPPED WITH POISON

Daggers Used By the Russian Revolutionists.

## STRICT ORDERS TO THE GOVERNORS.

Revolutionary Songs and Recitations in the Russian Theaters and Music Halls Accelerate the Movement for Liberty—Officials Fear Dangerous Demonstrations During the Easter Holidays.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—In all recent attacks on the police and administrative officers in Poland their assailants have used poisoned bullets and daggers.

At the popular theaters and music halls performers are arousing great demonstrations by singing and reciting revolutionary verses. These are introduced as encores, not appearing on the regular programs, which must be passed by the theatrical censor.

Recently the performers did not hesitate to lampoon the imperial family under a thin disguise. On the trick being discovered rigid instructions were issued to the police not to allow a single encore which had not previously been approved by the censorship.

In order to insure prompt action in case of demonstrations the governors and other officials of all the provinces have been directed to remain at their offices during the Easter holidays and be prepared for any emergency.

The central committee of the journalists' organization, composed of many of the most celebrated Russian writers, including Korolenko, Gessen, Annensky, etc., has adopted a resolution of sympathy with the mother of Ivan Kalerief, condemned to death as the assassin of Grand Duke Sergius, expressing the hope that the time will soon arrive when Russian mothers will no longer be obliged to sacrifice their sons in the struggle for liberty.

## DID HE SEE YOUNG KILLED?

Men in Chicago Say Man in Cab Shot Himself.

Newark, N. J. (Special).—The Vorwaert, a Jewish newspaper published in this city, has received a card from a Chicago man who says he thinks he was a witness to the killing of "Caesar" Young, for which "Nan" Patterson is on trial in New York City. The card is written in Hebrew and is signed by "B. Rosen, 36 1/2 Fourth street, Chicago."

The writer says he was in New York looking for work last June and was on West Broadway, near Chambers street, when he noticed a cab containing a man and woman. The man was evidently pleading with the woman. Suddenly the man pulled out a pistol and shot himself. Rosen hurried away and knew nothing of what happened afterward. He knew nothing about the "Nan" Patterson case until recently, when he read about the case in a Jewish newspaper. He is convinced that Young and "Nan" Patterson were the pair in the cab.

## BIG BLAZE AT NASHVILLE.

Main Building of Vanderbilt University is Destroyed.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—The main building of Vanderbilt University was gutted by fire, causing a loss of about \$200,000. The fire originated in the second story of the building from a defective flue. A high wind was blowing, and in a few minutes the structure was a mass of flames. On account of inadequate water supply the firemen experienced much difficulty in fighting the fire.

The building was of brick and of splendid proportions. It was built in 1874 at a cost of \$125,000, the architect being Col. William C. Smith, of Nashville, who met his death in the Philippines while leading the First Tennessee Regiment in battle. There was \$75,000 insurance on the building and \$40,000 on the furnishings. It was the first building erected on the grounds. The operation of the university will not be interfered with.

## FRANCE FEARS COMPLICATIONS.

Delcasse Offers to Resign as Foreign Minister.

Paris, (By Cable).—After a notable service of nearly eight years in the direction of foreign affairs, Theophile Delcasse Friday informed the President of the Council Rouvier of his desire and intention to resign.

This announcement came as a surprise and shock to M. Delcasse's colleagues of the cabinet, who immediately took steps to secure a reconsideration of his determination. A cabinet council was held, at which M. Rouvier, in the absence of M. Delcasse, laid the situation before the ministers. It was the unanimous determination of the council that the interest of the country at this particular time required that M. Delcasse retain the portfolio of foreign affairs.

## Kuropatkin's Salary.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The Bourse Gazette says that General Kuropatkin's request for a continuation of his salary as commander-in-chief, at \$22,000 per annum, has been refused by the War Office. He now receives \$34,000, the same salary as Admiral Alexieff received as Viceroy of the Far East whose four chancelleries will continue in operation until the final fate of the Kwangtung peninsula is determined.

## Washed Feet of Poor.

Vienna (By Cable).—The yearly ceremony on Maundy Thursday of feeding and washing the feet of the 12 oldest and poorest men in Vienna capable of being brought to the palace was performed by Emperor Francis Joseph. It was attended by all the magnificence of the Imperial court and was witnessed by the members of the Imperial family and the highest officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

## MRS. McLEAN ELECTED.

Victor Alter Eight Years, She Counsels Harmony.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Mrs. Donal McLean, a native of Maryland, after a contest lasting more than eight years was elected President-General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The vote on the second ballot was 362 for Mrs. McLean and 330 for Mrs. Sternberg.

When the vote was announced the delegates cheered, leaping to their feet, waving handkerchiefs and some in the excitement leaped upon chairs and threw their arms wildly in the air.

Mrs. Sternberg, the defeated candidate, obtained the attention of the delegates, and in a few words of thanks to those who had worked and voted for her moved that the election of Mrs. McLean be made unanimous. Mrs. Lippitt, who withdrew from the race after the first ballot, seconded the motion. Then the excitement reached its height.

Mrs. Fairbanks put the motion and when the yeas were called the tumult shook the building. The yeas were then called and, to the surprise of all and the astonishment of the two unsuccessful candidates, several voices in the rear of the hall voted in the negative. That was the signal for a hitherto unwatched scene in the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There was a storm of hisses from the floor and from the galleries.

Mrs. Fairbanks stood with gavel upraised, a look of astonishment and disbelief on her face. She rapped loudly for order, and when the noise had somewhat subsided she said:

"It will become a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to show such poor taste. The President-General-elect has won a good fight, and it is not worthy of a Daughter to show her ill-feeling and animosity at a time when the defeated candidates ask that the election be declared unanimous. I hope the members who voted in the negative will withdraw their votes."

There was no further demonstration on the part of the dissatisfied ones, and Mrs. McLean was escorted to the platform.

To those acquainted with the bitterness of the fight which has been carried on in the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution through the last eight years the meeting of the leaders of the two opposing factions was of decided interest. After years of victory, Mrs. Fairbanks was defeated. She was welcoming as her successor the foe whom she had fought for so many years. Mrs. McLean was triumphant and eager to take the gavel from the hands of the noted woman she had vanquished.

The bows of acknowledgment and the grasp of the hand did not indicate any feeling between these women. Mrs. Fairbanks, cool and collected, with grave face; Mrs. McLean, smiling, triumphant and with emotion visibly suppressed—they stood for the moment and gazed intently into each other's eyes. Then, with a smile, Mrs. Fairbanks turned to the congress and introduced Mrs. McLean as the President-General-elect of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

## FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

In 1898 earthquakes were felt in Austria on 209 days.

The hottest and coldest months for the ocean are August and February.

Moscow is situated almost in the geometrical center of European Russia.

Tokio is a few degrees colder than London in January, and 15 degrees warmer in July.

An English schoolboy was asked what "etc." meant. "It is a sign used in writing to make people think you know more than you do."

Experiments justify the conclusion that increasing the intensity of light 200,000 times does not alter its velocity by as much as two feet a second.

Lifeboats were launched on service no fewer than 294 occasions on the American coast last year and saved 519 lives. The fleet of lifeboats numbers 285.

It is estimated by the commonwealth statistician that since 1892 the population of Australia has gained 27,558 by new arrivals and lost 29,000 by departures.

The fraternity of bellringers is known in Britain as "the exercise," as the dramatic profession is known as "the" profession. A bellringer is a "member of the exercise."

Frank Vincent Du Mond, the famous artist and proprietor of the Lyne School, has been appointed chief of the art department of the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

Arabia has the reputation of being one of the hottest and unhealthiest regions on the globe; but all Northern Arabia has a winter season, with cold rains and occasional frosts.

It is reported that an American syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of a controlling interest in the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, Quebec, the purchase price to be \$4,000,000.

The superior board of health of Mexico informs dealers in food products, especially milk dealers, that the use of preservatives in food is prohibited and punishable by the board as food adulteration.

If the campbhor bottle becomes roilly, it is going to storm. When it clears, this settled weather may be utilized in the manufacture of some of our cheap ba-

rometers. The main trouble is they seldom foretell the change until near its arrival.

## LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The governing board of the Bureau of American Republics elected William C. Wells chief clerk against Gordon Cummings, who was President Roosevelt's choice.

The Daughters of the American Revolution adopted resolutions denouncing Mormonism and urging the Senate not to seat Reed Smoot.

Dr. Jacob H. Hollander has secured Otto Schoenrich to be his secretary in his mission to Santo Domingo.

## CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Weekly Bulletin Issued By the Weather Bureau.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Crop reports from all sections of the country are summarized in the weekly bulletin of the Weather Bureau as follows:

Over nearly the whole of the country the week ended April 17 was abnormally cold and unfavorable for germination and growth. In Western North Dakota the temperature fell nearly to zero on the 16th and on this and the following date exceptionally low temperatures for the season occurred throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, freezing temperatures occurring as far south as the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia and Central South Carolina, with light to heavy frosts in the central portion of the East Gulf States and light frost at Jacksonville.

The damaging effects of this cold period, which came at the close of the week, are not fully covered in the reports collected at the climate and crop centers on the 17th and used in the preparation of this bulletin. Heavy rains were unfavorable in the South Atlantic and Central Gulf States, while the need of rain is beginning to be felt in portions of the Lower Missouri Valley and on the extreme North Pacific Coast.

The temperature conditions on the Pacific Coast were unfavorable.

While corn-planting has continued in Kansas, Missouri and Southern Illinois, none has been planted farther north than in the Upper Ohio Valley and Middle States. Preparations for planting have been active in the central valleys, where planting will be vigorously pushed as soon as temperature conditions are favorable. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States planting is about finished and early corn is being cultivated.

Winter wheat continues in promising condition generally throughout the country, but is beginning to need rain in portions of Kansas and Michigan.

Very slow progress was made with spring wheat seeding over the northern portion of the spring wheat region, as this work could be prosecuted only in the afternoons on account of low temperatures. The early sown spring wheat does not appear to have sustained injury from recent cold, except in Nebraska, where some fields were slightly damaged.

Oat seeding was also delayed in the Dakotas, Minnesota lake region and portions of the Middle Atlantic States. While growth of the early sown has been checked and some injury sustained in Nebraska, the general situation respecting this crop continues promising.

While fruit must necessarily have sustained injury from the severe cold during the latter part of the week in the Central and Southern districts, it is probable that in the more northerly sections to the eastward of the Mississippi River the damage has been less serious. In New England and the northern portion of the Lake Region it is probable that no serious injury has been done.

City of Mexico, (Special).—John Alexander Dowie, of Chicago, has closed negotiations and obtained option on a tract of 2,000,000 acres in the State of Tamaulipas, where he proposes to found a new Zion city.

Secret Service for Manila.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, left here for Honolulu and the Philippine Islands. A branch of the Secret Service will be established at the former place and possibly one at Manila. Mr. Wilkie expects to be gone about three months.

Seven Children Perished.

Quebec, (By Cable).—Seven children of a family named Bouchier at Ste. Anne de Pocatiere, some miles from here in the backwoods, have been burned to death in the Bouchier home, which caught fire accidentally.

## 14 PEOPLE PERISHED

One Nun, Nine Children, Four Old Ladies.

## A WILD ALARM AT MIDNIGHT.

The Burned Building Stands in the Little Village of St. Genevieve, Near Montreal, Can.—Two Nuns Were Probably Fatally Burned in Heroic Efforts to Rescue the Children—Villagers Hastened to the Scene.

Montreal, Quebec, (By Cable).—A disastrous fire started early in the morning and reduced to ashes the convent in the little village of St. Genevieve. One nun, nine children and four old women lost their lives.

As soon as the fire was discovered villagers formed bucket brigades and every possible effort was made to save the building, but the fire had gained such headway that it was soon apparent that there was no chance of this. The occupants, aroused by the smoke, attempted to grope their way out of the building. Sister Marie Adjeur, in heroic efforts to save the lives of the children in her charge, succumbed to the smoke and flames. The pupils who perished were in a part of the building where the fire had obtained too much headway before the alarm was given to enable those who responded to effect their rescue.

The fire started about midnight. An effort was made to get Pointe Claire by telephone so that assistance could be had from Montreal, but for some reason, yet to be explained, no response was received from Pointe Claire.

Meanwhile the fire was spreading with fearful rapidity. The excitement was frightful as it became apparent that many lives would be lost.

The fire started in the old ladies' hospice, and the smoke was so thick that the children on the floor above were unable to get down.

The convent was called St. Anne's, and was a branch of the convent of the Sisters of St. Anne's of Lachine.

The building was a gray stone structure, handsome in character and, with the church, it formed a central feature of the pretty little village.

St. Genevieve is a village and parish of Jacques Cartier county, on Riviere des Prairies. It is three miles from Beaconsfield and five miles from Pointe Claire.

Two nuns, Sister Marie Theresa and Sister Marie Robertine, who risked their lives saving the children, were so severely burned that their lives are despaired of.

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## OPPOSED TO CIGARETTES.

Drastic Laws Against Their Use in Western States.

Chicago (Special).—Legislation so drastic that it probably will have the effect of driving the cigarette from many of the Middle Western States has been enacted or is pending in the Legislatures of these Commonwealths, and in a majority of cases the doom of the "paper pipes" apparently is only a question of a short time.

Already laws have been enacted in Indiana and Wisconsin, and the penalties for violation of the measure are so heavy that they will bankrupt the dealers if they attempt to run counter to the provisions of the laws and are caught.

Not only are the foes and friends of cigarettes keenly interested in the fight, but temperance advocates all over the country are keeping close watch on the situation.

In Indiana the law became effective last week, and local officers throughout the State, acting under instructions from police boards, began the enforcement of the law, and a large number of arrests are reported of persons found smoking cigarettes or having cigarette paper in their possession. In every case the person arrested was fined where a trial was held, and in the great majority of cases the fines were paid.

The new law prescribes penalties against anyone who sells, gives away or has in his possession any cigarettes or cigarette paper, and the penalties are doubled with each infraction of the law. Cigarette-smoking will cease in Wisconsin July 1. Governor La Follette signed the most stringent law that has been enacted by any State. The penalties range from a fine of \$5 to a fine of 500 and six months' imprisonment, and as an aid in the enforcement of the law half the money collected in fine goes to informants.

In Nebraska a measure is pending. In Nebraska a measure has been passed, and it will become effective on July 1. In Michigan a bill has been passed by the House and is pending in the Senate. In Minnesota a bill was killed by its indefinite postponement in the Senate.

FINANCIAL.

T. C. Colkert, the Penn Square broker, was elected a director of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad.

A. J. Cassatt is quoted by his friends as saying that Norfolk and Western's dividend is sure to be raised to 4 per cent. this year.

Commodity prices, according to Dun, are rapidly falling. On April 1 price was 99.2, against 101.9 a month earlier, and 102.4 one year ago.

President Grove, who is in Russia to get warship contracts for Cramps, sends word back that the Czar's Government has not yet decided what ships it will need.

Since the beginning of the year almost 11,000,000 shares of Union Pacific have changed hands. As there are only 1,087,000 shares of the common stock outstanding, the trading has been ten times the actual amount of stock.

# \$3 TO 3 California

From Chicago, every day, March 1 to May 15, 1905, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Sacramento and many other points in California. Tickets good in tourist sleeping cars. Rate for double berth, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Sacramento and many other points in California, \$7. Through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the

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